The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,852. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 29 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

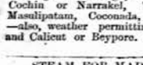
STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on the 1st August at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Naraalee, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam —also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Stopping at Narakal and Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer NADA, Captain MATHES, for the above Ports on the 30th instant at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Bombay, 21st July 1864. Treasurers and Managers.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Bombay. Hence between Alexandria and Trieste than that between Bombay and Alexandria, more agreeable, more expeditious, more economical, more beautiful and more interesting. Trieste. Compa[illegible]

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Bombay, 27, Medow Street, [illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible] Travellers by the Overland route via [illegible] have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,

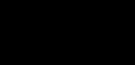
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail positively on 15th August.)

FOR PASSENGERS.

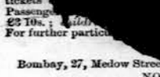


THE splendid Ship ADVANCE, 1,466 Tons, Captain WYLES, has capital accommodation for a few Passengers, who can be taken at Rs. 400 each, not including Wines, Spirits, or other Liquors. For particulars apply to STENHOUSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

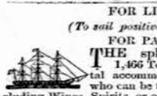
(To sail early in August.)



THE Frigate-built fast sailing Ship SOUTHAMPTON, 972 Tons register, C. R. LIMSTRONG, Commander, is ready to receive general Cargo, and has excellent accommodation for both Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LIMSTRONG on board, or to MACNEE & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR CALCUTTA.

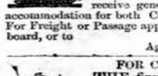


THE first-class Ship RABY CASTLE, Captain SHARP. This Ship will have early despatch, having been chartered. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For rates of Freight or Passage apply to STOEHE, PRIEGER & Co.,

Agents of Captain SHARP.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British Bark JOHN RENNOX, 469 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.



FOR SALE.—The fine Ship H. C. KIDSTONE, 1,444 Tons register, built at New Glasgow, North America, of Hecmatac and Pitch Pine in the year 1852.

While in Calcutta last September she was opened out and underwent extensive repairs, thoroughly caulked, newly metalled over patent felt, under the superintendence of the Surveyor to Lloyd's. She is now in first-rate order, and intending purchasers would do well to inspect her.

Certificates of repairs will be shown and any information given respecting price, &c. by the undersigned.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dhuleep Singh* and *Morayshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS PER STEAMER *Nadee*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, all Packages will be landed at Owner's risk and expense,

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP *Morayshire*, FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunders, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Morayshire*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Bombay and Poona. Agents for India, TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed to No. 35, Medow Street.

29th July 1864. V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

THE WEST OF INDIA LIBRARY COMPANY (LIMITED.)—No Applications for Shares will be received after the 31st instant.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Promoters.

21st July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at our office on MONDAY the 1st August, noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th inst. to 1st August inclusive. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

4th July, 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thank fully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Baner and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Allottees and purchasers of Shares in the above named Company will please take notice that the Share Certificates are ready for issue.

It is requested that the Allotment Papers or Receipts may be produced to the effect that the holder has received a Share Certificate for each Share therein mentioned.

As regards the Shares purchased at Auction the Premium Receipt must be attached to the Receipts for the first Call.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on MONDAY the 8th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions will be moved and passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each [illegible] fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,

Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last were confirmed:—

1st. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by dividing the Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2nd. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.) CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital—£1,000,000, *in* 20,000 *Shares of* £50 *each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES,

UPON WHICH THE FIRST CALL OF £5 PER SHARE ALREADY PAID UP.

THE object of this Company is to promote Financial, Commercial, and Industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English Capital.

The Corporation will act as General Financial Agents, will make advances on approved Securities, and will promote the development of the internal resources of the country by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises. The Corporation will also undertake on Commission the Investment of Funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it out on mortgage, and other securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue Bonds or Obligations on the Security of its Mortgages and Subscribed Capital.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th July 1864. Agents.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPAY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the period for paying up the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share is extended from the 20th instant until the 31st August next, after which date Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged upon the unpaid Calls, and the Shares become liable to forfeiture. The Call to be paid into the Corporation's Office, No. 21, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યનાઈટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લિમાટેડ.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનયમેલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 30 per Share will be payable at this Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 3rd August 1861, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કપની (લીમાટેડ.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 90 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M. on or before the 4th August 1864.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by that date and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August next, for the supply by contract of one hundred thousand tons of Broken Stone or Road Metal.

The specification, printed form of Tender, and all particulars connected with where and how the Metal should be stocked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office after the 18th instant.

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompay each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the Contractor whose Tender may have been accepted, as a security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens measuring two cubic feet to accompany each Tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

WM. COLE BAYLY,

Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

NOTICES.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS AN ASSISTANT SURVEYOR. Monthly salary, including horse allowance, Rs. 472. Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned, up to the 30th instant.

By order,

J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED A TICKET PRINTER, SALARY RUPEES 75 A MONTH.—None but those accustomed to Railway Ticket Printing, and having a fair knowledge of Goozerattee need apply. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

R. C. STOVIN,

Chief Accountant B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Parell, 13th July 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Secretary for the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company. Salary liberal. None need apply who are not thoroughly conversant with accounts, and who do not possess a correct knowledge of the English and Goozerattee languages. The most respectable references will be required.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the evening of the 27th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

Girgaum, 19th July 1864.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

J. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and all information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 31st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બુમબાઈ જાઈંટ ફચયાક કારપોરયંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bomay, 5th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, BURROWES' LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.—The fixtures of this House will be sold Magotha with the Licence and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Broad of Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MULKABAEE, Widow of SUCCORA DAWOOD SHAPOORKUR MISTRY, of Bombay, Israel Inhabitant, hath contracted to mortgage to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing thereon, situate in Dontar Third Row, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement in length 961 feet on the East side, and 88 feet on the West side, and in breadth on the part or North side 211 feet, and on the South side 215 feet more or less; and bounded on the East by the house of Arron Bappojee Jarker Mistry, on the West partly by a gully or passage and partly by the house of Malloo Vullud Soonjee, on the North by the Public Road, and on the South by a gully or passage, and the said piece of Land, Messuage, and Premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1339, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13. All persons having any claim on the above mentioned piece of Land, Messuage Tenement, and Premises, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, Solicitor for the Land Mortgage Bank of India, at his Office, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any claim.—Dated this 22nd day of July 1864.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

Solicitor for the Land Mortgage Bank of India.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863 on THURSDAY, the 9th June 1864 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Present—D. Birch, Esq., in the Chair; H. E. Jacoub, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.; Hon'ble Walter R. Cassels; Hon'ble R. J. Jeejeebhoy; Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Esq.; Ardaseer Rustomjee, Esq.; Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq.; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; Jehanghier Hormusjee Cama, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy, Esq.; Dadabhoy Bazonjee Katrac, Esq.; F. F. Liddersdale, Esq.; George Inverarity, Esq.; R. Mellwraith, Esq., Brigade Genl. Supp, C.B.; Tappidass Varundass, Esq.; Col. Trevor, R. E.; Thomas Jones, Esq.; H. A. Mangles, Esq.; Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.

The Secretary having read the requisition and notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and Newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened,

The following Resolution was proposed by the Hon'ble W. R. CASSELS seconded by ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Esq., and carried "that the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the proprietors held on the 7th March last be rescinded, and that it is now resolved to issue one new Share for each old Share in place of one for every two as formerly resolved, making the paid-up Capital of the Bank Rs. 2,09,99,000."

The Resolution was seconded by Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq., and carried.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, it has been determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new Shares in the following manner:—

1st. That one Share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every old Share which he may hold on the 1st of October next, three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new Shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd. That the amount of the new Shares shall be paid by instalments as under—

Rs. 300 on or before the 1st of October 1864.

„ 300 „ „ 1st of November 1864.

„ 400 „ „ 1st of December 1864.

3rd. That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new Shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalments or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the share as they may think fit.

6th. That when andas soon as all the instalments of each new Share (or any instalment due in respect thereof) shall have been paid, the Directors will issue to the Proprietors the new Share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th. That the holders of the new Shares shall be entitled to Dividend from the 1st of January 1865.

8th. That all new Shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by George Inverarity, Esq., seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this Meeting.

Proposed by R. Mellwraith, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and carried—That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be advertized.

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHOPKEEPERS.—In consequence of the failure of Messrs. HUNT, MONVEL & Co., the following Goods purchased for them by their Agents in France, Messrs. Smith, Keynton & Co., will be offered for sale:—

Several pairs of Magnificent Vases, in Glass and Chimney, costing from 50 to 500 Rupees; an enormous Chandelier for 100 Lights, with 2 Candelabras to match, in gold and coloured glass; another ditto for 70 lights, and several smaller ones; large Mirrors, in gilt frames; Console Tables with Marble Tops; Richly ornamented Glass Ware; Hanging Lamps in coloured glass; and a variety of other Articles never before seen in this country.

The above will remain on view for one week only for the purpose of taking indents, after which delivery may be had.

SMITH, KEYNTON & Co.,

The old Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8, Hornby Row, Fort, 22nd July 1864.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th proximo, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain HOLLAND, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom unlet. Government registered rent 90 rupees per mensem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartment consists of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch. Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Ghorawalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,000, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to Mr. BEYTS, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to Mr. WELLIS, No. 1, Artillery Lines, Poona.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)

270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ¼ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co.
	ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co.
	TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BURNETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	LIDGETT and HUGHES.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Stream Ganges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following having just been published, can be had at the above establishment:—

SELECTIONS FROM "CALCUTTA GAZETTES" OF THE YEARS 1784, 1785, 1787, 1788, SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA EIGHTY YEARS AGO. By W. S. SETON KARR, C.S, President of the Record Commission. Price, with Map, Rs. per Copy.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

The Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

JUST RECEIVED.—DRAB FELT HATS, latest style.

16th July 1864. ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 84 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,

At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.		Tucker's Wall Lamps.	
„	Reading do.	„	Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„	Tent do.	„	Hand do.
„	Argand do.		

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTER SHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that MR. GEORGE WHITLEY is empowered to sign for us as Secretaries to this Company. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
23rd July 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association of this Company, has been extended to 30th instant, that day inclusive.
By order of the Promoters,
JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 25th July 1864. Secretary.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The First General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries No. 7, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 5th August 1864, at 4 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account to the 30th June 1864, and to elect Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 25th July 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The Second Half-yearly General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Managers, No. 7 Rampart Row, on Monday, the 1st August 1864, at half-past 4 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account, and to declare a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, and also to elect Directors.
By order of Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 25th July 1864.

NOTICE.—If BHUGWANJEE KASSOWJEE, Agent for GOOLAM HOSSEN VERJEE, of Calcutta, does not send more Boats to take delivery of his Rice from Ship *King Arthur*, it will be landed at the Custom House at the risk and expence of Consignee.
25th July 1864. E. H. MARSHALL, Commander.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.
Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Messrs. PESTONJEE BEYZUNJEE & Co., Contractors for Engineering and Architectural Works, seeing the long felt want of Professional Contractors at this Station, have come forward to supply the desideratum, with a confident hope of securing the patronage of the public.
They have opened their Offices at Surat, and are prepared to supply Designs, Specifications, and Estimates of Dwelling Houses, and Buildings of all descriptions, and to undertake contracts for constructing them in a workmanlike manner, at moderate charges and within reasonable periods.
Surat, 22nd July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PEER ALLY BHEYLOOJEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted with GURSALAL SADEO, also of Bombay, Hindoo, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of land or ground, partly Government and partly Fazendary, with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed under No. 18, situate, lying and being, at Chinch Bunder, First Row, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 124 square yards or thereabouts, and which is bounded on the East partly by a passage and partly by the property of Parbhoo Dhunjee, on the West and South by the Chinch Bunder First Row, and on the North by a public passage. Any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said Premises, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 25th day of July 1864.
KELLY AND HORE, Purchaser's Solicitors.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)
धि इंडीअन पेनिनसुला लंडन ॲंड चाइना बेंक (लीमीटेड.)
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)
धि इंडीअन पेनिनसुला लंडन ॲंड चाइना बेंक (लीमीटेड.)
TEMPORARY OFFICES, CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.—This Bank will be opened for the transaction of general business, on MONDAY, the 1st August proximo.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Bombay, 25th July 1864. Officiating Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)
धि इंडीअन पेनिनसुला लंडन ॲंड चाइना बेंक (लीमीटेड.)
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)
धि इंडीअन पेनिनसुला लंडन ॲंड चाइना बेंक (लीमीटेड.)

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Office of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Bombay, 25th July 1864. Officiating Manager.

B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Erection of a Temporary Passenger Station Building between the Parkland and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.
2. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tender may be had, and on which forms only will Tenders be considered.
3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Temporary Station works," will be received up to the 15th of August next.
4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.
Offices, Bombay, 25th July 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th July at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.
An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 18TH JULY TO THE 24TH JULY INCLUSIVE 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	Standard Barometer corrected. 4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
July 18	29·644	29·581	79·8	80·4	77·0	77·2	None	0·08
„ 19	29·576	29·535	80·1	83·2	77·5	79·2	„	0·39
„ 20	29·612	29·568	79·9	81·8	77·2	78·7	„	0·46
„ 21	29·656	29·573	80·3	85·5	77·5	80·0	„	0·50
„ 22	29·623	29·561	79·8	82·3	78·0	78·0	„	1·30
„ 23	29·645	29·614	79·8	82·0	77·0	78·5	„	0·37
„ 24			Sun day.					0·12

July 18.—Overcast: slight rain and fresh breezes of wind.
„ 19.—Do. Do.
„ 20.—Overcast: showers of rain with gusts of wind at times.
„ 21.—Overcast: squalls of rain and wind at times.
„ 22.—Do. Do.
„ 23.—Overcast: showers of rain with fresh breezes of wind.

CALENDAR—JULY—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th..... 1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	26	St. Anne.	5 56	6 36	4 8	4 33	
Wed.	27	Uranus sets at 4. 1.	5 56	6 35	5 13	5 51	
Thur.	28	Neptune rises at 10.	5 56	6 35	6 20	7 7	
Fri.	29	Mercury rises at 6.25	5 57	6 35	7 45	8 18	
Sat.	30	Mercury sets at 7.25.	5 57	6 35	8 49	9 17	
Sun.	31	10th Sunday after Trinity.	5 58	6 34	9 41	10 3	
Mon.	1	Lammas Day.	5 58	6 34	10 23	10 42	

Time—9h. 2m. 31s. 23rd July 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 20
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	July 13
ALLAHABAD	July 16	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 15
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 16
BANGALORE	July 15	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 18	MEERUT	July 15
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 15
CEYLON	July 1	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 29
DELHI	July 16	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 26

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

No European war, after all! O ye holders of Back Bay shares bought at Rs. 28,000 premium, of Financials at 80, Peninsulas at 35, City Bank shares at 25, and, generally, ye luckless proprietors of now unsaleable stock which you purchased at exaggerated premiums that will never be reached again, what a relief must yesterday's telegrams have brought to your agitated bosoms! At least, utter ruin is temporarily averted, and the evil day again put off when there will be a final collapse of all your brilliant speculations. But, looking beyond the limited horizon of the share market which bounds the desires and the hopes of commercial Bombay, we may pause to consider whether, first of all, the peace of Europe is so secure as for the moment it seems, and, secondly, whether that peace, supposing it to be durable, can be welcomed by Englishmen jealous of the honour of their country. Now, the eager lovers of peace in Bombay apparently overlook the fact that Lord Palmerston's statement is by no means decisive of the question of peace or war. The House of Commons had not, at the date of our latest advices, pronounced its verdict on the policy deliberately adopted by the Government; and an adverse vote may have brought into office a Conservative Ministry pledged to a war programme. It is true that the leaders of the Conservative party have, on more than one occasion, declared that, had they been in power, they would not have gone to war; but, as they have at last made up their minds to propose a formal vote of censure, the chances are that the caution of the leaders has yielded to the impetuosity of the rank and file of the party. From the tenour of Mr. Kinglake's amendment, which approves a peaceful policy, it is evident that Mr. Disraeli's resolution must mean war; and the recent divisions in the House seem to show that the Opposition could turn out the Ministry whenever they liked to do so. Mr. Kinglake has not personally much weight in the House. His sole principle of foreign policy is that fanatical hatred of France of which Castlereagh was in his day the chief exponent, and which not only the Whigs but also the most enlightened Tory statesmen—as Pitt and Canning—have uniformly disclaimed. Mr. Kinglake would no doubt prefer seeing England throw herself again into the arms of the Holy Alliance to letting her engage in a war for the maintenance of the right of Denmark against the might of German despots. But it may well be doubted if either the House or the country would approve the course which finds favour in his sight.

If England, however, determine not to go to war, it can hardly be denied, after Lord Palmerston's speech, that she accepts peace on very humiliating conditions. Lord Palmerston talks of German breaches of faith, and utters impotent threats of what England would do, but for certain considerations which make it prudent for her to do nothing. But what of the English breach of faith involved in the conduct of a Ministry who encouraged Denmark to resistance, advised her in every step she took to oppose the "outrage" (as Lord Palmerston termed it) committed by the German Powers, called together a Conference to save her, and in vain offered concession after concession in her behalf, and finally, giving way before the blustering and unyielding conduct of Prussia and Austria, discarded their hapless client and left her to fight her own battles? Lord Palmerston gives a reason for this breach of faith; and it is this:—The American war may soon close, and England be engaged in a war with a state which now possesses an enormous navy and powerful armies. If the Confederates win one or two more victories, we do not think any country will have much to fear from the warlike menaces of the United States. But, supposing the strength of America to be as real as Lord Palmerston describes it to be, the Prime Minister's speech amounts to a confession that England voluntarily abandons her influence and authority on the Continent of Europe through fear of a possible war with the United States. Such is the sad fate of a country ruled by statesmen who belong to a past generation.

DR. ROBERT MILLAR, of the Bombay Army, has, in a whimsical, but withal very clever and sensible, letter to the *Deccan Herald*, discussed, with the freedom from prejudice and breadth of view for which he is remarkable, a question of no small importance to professional men. It seems that Dr. Millar, finding himself with some leisure time on his hands in Poona, where his regiment forms part of the garrison, resolved to take advantage of the opportunities of private practice which so large a station presents to increase the amount and the value of his medical knowledge and experience. To attain this end, he took the obvious and natural course of advertizing his intentions in the newspapers; announcing that he could be consulted at certain hours, and that he was ready (as most doctors are) to give medical advice to the poor gratuitously. No sooner was this advertisement published than "the gentlemanly interest" rose in arms against its author. Dr. Millar was immediately denounced as a man lost to all sense of the honour and dignity of the medical profession, and willing for the sake of filthy lucre to descend from the proud position which doctors occupy to the level of ordinary tradesman and men of business. Now, there would perhaps have been something to complain of, if Dr. Millar had joined the ranks of those advertizing quacks who announce to the public from day to day that theirs are the cheapest and best shops to go to for patients who object to the high charges and sometimes uncertain medicines of ordinary doctors. We should be very sorry to see a duly qualified medical man, who holds a Commission in Her Majesty's army, entering into competition with Professor Holloway and Dr. De Roos. The medical profession do well to set their faces against a practice which would certainly degrade their noble calling, and bring the honourable title of physician into deserved contempt.

But Dr. Millar has been guilty of no such laxity of professional conduct as this style of advertizing would imply. He has simply made known to the public that there is in Poona a medical man named Dr. Millar, whom sick people can consult when they stand in need of his assistance. The gentlemanly feelings of the doctors of Bombay must be as refined and sensitive as those of a novel-reading young lady of genteel family, if they are outraged by this most useful and innocent announcement. What has Dr. Millar done, except, as he himself says, to put out what may be called a modern sign-board, with his name and address upon it, to let people know where he is to be found? If advertisements of this kind are unusual, it does not follow that they are ungentlemanly or unprofessional. The truth is, that the advertisement is an essentially modern institution, and that the medical profession, always most careful of its ancient practice, ignores the new mode of publishing facts which it is necessary that sick persons should know, and recognizes no form of advertisement as gentlemanly and proper but the traditional brass plate on the hall door. Still, there is now apparent in England some dereliction from the standard of gentlemanly feeling which the profession has set up. Thus, in the *Athenæum* of June 18, we find the following advertisement:—

A Physician and his Wife propose to take a tour in Switzerland, to commence at the latter end of July. They would be glad to take charge of a small Party of Ladies or Gentlemen.—Address M. D., Booth's Library, 307, Regent-street.

Other professional men, quite as respectable as doctors, are by no means scrupulous in advertizing not only their names and addresses, but the terms in which their services will be rendered. Let any one who doubts this cast his eye down the advertisement columns in the English clerical journals, and see how freely clergymen chaffer with one another and drive hard bargains for the cure of souls in a thinly populated parish with a moor and a well-stocked trout stream in the neighbourhood. But, to go no further than the *Athenæum*, take this frank offer of exchange, which one might almost suppose to have been penned in Bombay by some "clerical editor" wearied with the heartlessness of the newspaper world:—

CLERGYMEN.—A Clerical Editor and Proprietor wishes to sell a Literary Journal, or would Exchange it, with his Furnished House at the West End, for a Country Living in a Healthy Locality.—Clericus, Post-Office, Brompton-road, S. W.

Again, a schoolmaster of good standing, if he be a University man, is assuredly the equal of any physician in the country. Yet note how unreservedly a late Scholar of St. John's confides his wants to the public:—

BROOMFIELD HOUSE, HEADINGLEY, LEEDS.—Mr. Millard, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Editor of several Classical Works, receives a small number of Pupils, whose education is conducted entirely by himself. He has prepared pupils for the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, the Oxford Local Examinations, and Public Schools.

The suspicion is not uncharitable that the objections which have been taken to Dr. Millar's "Card" are prompted rather by professional jealousy than by those romantic and disinterested feelings which are presumed to fill every orthodox medical bosom. A Doctor who has possibly paid a large sum for a private practice in a good station does not like to see his preserve poached upon by an ambitious outsider, and naturally resents as a most ungentlemanly act the open attempt of a duly qualified rival to break down his monopoly. The outcry against advertizing is in fact solely maintained by the monopolists; and the enlightened opinion of society will, we believe, give a verdict in favour of the system of competition which Dr. Millar has inaugurated, in defiance of antiquated prejudice, and in the interests of science and the public health.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

LORD PALMERSTON'S STATEMENT.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 28TH JUNE.

Lord Palmerston, in bringing up the protocols of the Conference in the House of Commons last evening, said the Ministry would have recommended active intervention; but, whatever harm Denmark had sustained in the war, she was originally in the wrong. The reasonable proposal of arbitration, which would probably have led to a peaceable solution, was finally refused. France and Russia, too, declined to give active support to Denmark; consequently, the whole brunt of the effort to dislodge the Germans from Schleswig and Jutland would fall upon England alone.

Government did not deem it their duty to recommend such an enterprize.

If the war were transferred from the Mainland to the Islands, their decision on the subject would be liable to reconsideration; but any change of policy would be announced to Parliament.

Russia had made a similar statement.

Lord Palmerston added that Austria at the close of the Conference declared it was not intended to carry hostilities beyond Schleswig-Holstein; but, considering the numerous breaches of faith of the Germans, they could not implicitly rely on this declaration.

The honour of England did not require her participation in the war; in which she might probably interfere in vain.

The American war might close, and our relations with that country, which now possesses enormous armies and a powerful navy, might at any time be liable to a rupture.

*** This telegram, despatched from Galle on the 20th inst., at 8 P. M., reached us this morning, (25th instant), at 8 A. M.

WE understand that Mr. G. Latham, C. E., has entered into negociations with the Government of Goa and the Portuguese Government at Lisbon, for the concession to construct a line of light railway from Panjim to the interior for about 40 miles to the foot of the Ghauts. Mr. Latham wants a guaranteed interest derived from the deposit of Portuguese 3 per cent. bonds in London, and the free lease for 50 years of some thousands of acres of forest lands above the Ghauts at the southern extremity of his line for coffee estates, &c. Mr. Latham's arrangement has for its object the freeing the territory of Goa from any impost to provide a guarantee, but by the introduction of capital and energy to alter the prospects of the province by changing the present yearly deficit in its finances into a surplus, which it is supposed a light line of inexpensive railway would effect by creating traffic down the diverging Ghaut roads to the termination of the Railway. We think that something is due from the Portuguese Government in Lisbon to their little territory called Portuguese India, and the granting the concession asked for may yet make this small but valuable province self-supporting and able to compete with the general trade and progress of British India, improved communications being the first as they are the surest source of increased wealth to any country. We hope to hear of Mr. Latham's success in reviving the spirit and energies of the descendants of Vasco di Gama and Albuquerque.

We hear from Nagpore that the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Temple, laid the foundation stone of the Railway Station on the evening of Thursday, the 7th instant, in the presence of the Civil and Military authorities of the stations of Nagpore, Seetabuldee, and Kamptee. A guard of honour from the 12th Madras Native Infantry kept the ground, and salutes were fired as the Chief Commissioner and General Shubrick, escorted by a troop of Madras Cavalry, left the Residency for the spot where the ceremony was to take place. A raised platform surrounded by tents denoted the spot where the foundation stone was to be laid. It was suspended some fourteen feet high, and as it had been raining all day, the rope by which the stone was suspended gave way as Mr. Temple was performing the ceremony of putting in a bottle with coins, &c., and covering it with mortar. Luckily the stone descended without doing any more serious damage than splashing the parties on the dais with the mortar, which was in a liquid state, and making them look like practical masons. The band of the Royals discoursed sweet music during the ceremony as well as at the dinner afterwards, at which a large party sat down. After justice had been done to all the good things provided by the Railway Engineers, the Chief Commissioner, after the usual loyal toasts, proposed success and prosperity to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, coupling with it the name of the Resident Engineer, Mr. Hawkes, who is one of the oldest officers on the Staff of the Company, and was present through the early operations which led to the selection of the Thull Ghat. The following is Mr. Temple's speech as reported in the local print, the *Central India Times*:—

"In order to conceive an adequate idea of the greatness of the Company, and its importance to the various interests connected with these Provinces; we should remember that its capital already amounts to ten, and will probably amount to fifteen millions sterling, that of this aggregate about four millions will be expended within the limits of the Central Provinces, over a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, including the main line to Jubbulpore and the branch to Nagpore. Of the amount spent within these Provinces half would go to the purchase of material and stock from Europe: of the remainder, say about two millions sterling, are being expended within our boundaries, and will fructify among our people. But besides this original outlay, there will be a continuous expenditure incurred by the Company within our boundaries of about £80,000, or eight lakhs of Rupees, annually. This expenditure is equal to that of nearly one of the principal Departments of our local Administration. Thereby a considerable number, say about a hundred, of European Officials will be maintained; and employment given to thousands of natives. Indeed, the Railway Company has, by giving extensive and profitable employment to ten thousands of natives, carpenters, masons, labourers, contributed to alleviate the distress now felt among the poorer classes by the high prices of food."

After touching on the commercial benefits to be conferred on the country by this Railway, Mr. Temple said:—

"Some months ago, it was calculated that in the neighbourhood of Nagpore there would be one thousand passengers a day. If this calculation be correct, it will give some notion of the amount of Passenger traffic, which will arise on this Branch; and if such be the case in the Nagpore Branch, how great will the amount be on the main line by Jubbulpore? Again: as has been ascertained on really sound statistical data, that the Imports and Exports of Nagpore and Kamptee are not less than sixty thousand tons a year. Again it has been ascertained that this last season, some twenty-five thousand tons of cotton were conveyed on the River Wurdah: and that this traffic, at the present high prices, was valued at close upon a million sterling. Of this valuation again half, or half a million sterling, pertained to cotton. If such be the traffic now in the absence of good communications; what will it be when the Railway is opened? We may hope to send our own produce, our cotton, our grain, our oilseeds, to Bombay and receive thence in return, alimentary salt, and English piece goods, hardware, and iron. Again, the Railway will be the means of developing our resources. Besides the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, we may hope one day to see a Nagpore Coal Company established to work the Chindwarra Mines, with a Tramway to join Nagpore to the Foot of the Mohtoor Hills."

After touching on the immense benefits of a Railway to the European Residents in this isolated and landlocked part of the Peninsula, on the elevating and civilizing effect upon the natives, and on the political and military advantages to be received, Mr. Temple observed, that while recognizing these great advantages we should cherish a grateful remembrance of those by whose means, under Providence, these results have been attained. Thus, after recounting the obligations which the Central Provinces owe to the Bombay Government, which has for so many years excited itself to ascend, and literally to scale, the Ghaut mountains, so as to extend the Railway into Central India, and bring it home to the very doors of the dwellers in these Provinces; Mr. Temple adverted to the late Mr. Chapman who has been characterized as the man who first introduced the Railway system into Western India, and to Col. Crawford who was among the earliest official advocates of the line which the G. I. P. Railway Company have taken. He then paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. J. Berkley, who was the first Chief Engineer of the Company. He said:—

"To no person does Nagpore owe more special obligations than to the late Mr. Berkley. At a time when it was doubtful whether the Railway should ascend the Ghauts at all, whether it should not take the extreme western line by Rajpootana, or a line by the valley of the Nerbudda—in which case the Nagpore branch might not have been undertaken at all, and Railway extension in this quarter might have been indefinitely postponed, perhaps for a whole generation—Mr. Berkley strenuously and consistently advocated the Thull Ghaut Line, which brings the Rail right into Candeish and thence by Berar to Nagpore."

He then alluded to the ability and zeal displayed by the Officers both in the service of the Company and of the Contractors, observing:—

"When disappointment is felt at the tardy progress of the Railway, perhaps regard is not fully had to the magnitude of the obstacles to be overcome. Those who travel about can alone have a real idea of the extraordinary difficulties of many parts of the country through which this Railway has to pass. These difficulties relate not only to Engineering works, but also arise from the desolation of the localities; from their insalubrity and even from their deadly character, and from the utter destitution of labour and of all other resources. When this Railway was first projected, it was truly remarked by the late Lord Elphinstone, some years ago, that it would be as impossible to conduct a victorious campaign on the Danube without loss, as to carry a Railway through such tracts as these without a certain and heavy sacrifice of human life. How fully, since then, has this sad anticipation been realized! How many bands of workmen and labourers, laboriously collected from long distances and concentrated perseveringly on these obligatory points—been decimated by malaria, prostrated by drenching rains and burning heats alternately, or utterly dissipated and broken up by epidemic cholera. Again, how many brave and talented Englishmen have sacrificed their lives and left their bones along this Line of Railway! How many have succumbed to the exhalations from the marshes and the jungles, or to the chills and damps of the deep found excavations? How many have been stricken while working with their men in the trenches—trenches where they were fighting, not against any human enemy, but against the unseen Pestilence that walketh by noonday? But besides what may be termed their public merits, the Railway Officials have uniformly in these Provinces evinced a spirit of the most friendly assistance to all the local authorities. Themselves the executives of the greatest of all public improvements in this country, they have, in their private capacity, done their utmost to promote municipal improvement at the places where they happened to be stationed. Who helped to repair the aqueducts, to improve the streets at Boorhanpoor? Who aided in planning the ancient at Harda and in converting a village into a Town? Why, Railway Engineers. Who established the first model Farm in the Nerbudda valley? A Railway Engineer. To come nearer home, who made the Tank at Sindee? who advanced towards a practical solution the question of conducting the water from the surrounding Lakes by iron Pipes to the city of Nagpore? Why, Railway Engineers."

The speech was received with immense cheering throughout, which was resumed when Mr. Hawkes got up to reply. After thanking the company for the honour done him and the other staff of the Railway, he entered into an interesting account of the works on the line. It was not until late that the company separated, wishing for many more such meetings, sorry to part, but happy to meet again.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, 24TH JULY.

FOR some days past we have had very smart showers of rain at close intervals, but no regular downpours as you have in Bombay. Great anxiety had prevailed all over the district, for several weeks, in consequence of the rain holding off so long; but I am glad to say the fears of the ryots of a scanty monsoon have vanished before the present seasonable fall of rain. The tanks and wells in and around Poona are not, however, yet filled; but the Moota-Moolla has, in some places, overflowed its banks, and the Jamsetjee Bund is under water to a depth of several feet, which shows that very heavy rain has fallen in the Mawuls and amongst the hills, which have been enveloped in a thick "Scotch mist" for I don't know how long. The fall at the station of Poorundhur has been very heavy indeed; and the residents are grumbling at the dampness of the atmosphere, which searches every hole and cranny of their cloud-capped dwellings. Sowing operations are now going on freely all over the district, and are nearly completed; and the *coonbees* are in high hopes of a golden harvest; the Bhuts, or priests, having predicted, from the *mrig nickshetes* having fallen very opportunely this year, that the present will prove a season of plenty.

Nearly all the bootmen in the Camp and Civil Lines have "gone off" this season at fabulous rents; most of them being taken up by European and Native *millionaires* from Bombay, who are spoiling the market for every thing, and do not seem to care a straw what they pay. Their motto seems to be—"Damn the expense." This is all very well for your purse-proud dealers in "cooked" telegrams, and riggers of the share-market; but for the unfortunates on fixed and low salaries it is very far from pleasant. The prices of house-rent and all articles of food have in consequence of the demand, created by the irruption into this district of your bloated cotton aristocracy, been doubled and trebled in the last two years; and, what is even worse, they eat up all the good things to be had in the bazaar, and the poor-devil clerks and others have to put up with the refuse—paying for it the same prices as are charged to the upper five hundred. The bazaar arrangements, too, are very bad; and no proper means seem to be taken to ensure a regular and plentiful supply of articles for the table. The supply of vegetables, in particular, is very scanty; and mutton is sold as "*fuss* sort" which is only fit for cat's meat. Indeed, there are many respectable "tabbies" of my acquaintance that would, I feel certain, turn up their noses at such garbage. A great deal of all this mismanagement is due, in my opinion, to the ignorance and pretentious conceit of the Kotwall of the Camp, a Pandy who was some time ago removed from Mhow on account of his misdoings there. This man is thoroughly unfit for any situation higher than a Jemadar of Peons, for which he might do; being of robust proportions, with a voice and mustachios to match. Nothing but his being the pet of an officer high on the Staff here keeps this gent in his place: as soon as he leaves the country Mr. Pandy's doom will be sealed, as well as that of one or two others in the same Department with the Staff Officer aforesaid, who are just now decked out in borrowed plumes, after the manner of the jackdaw in the fable. In fact, the painful operation of "plucking" one of these "fast" gents has, I hear, already commenced.

The Brigade Parade, which was to have come off here in presence of their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and all the beauty, rank, and fashion of Poona, and the neighbouring stations, on the occasion of new colours being presented to Her Majesty's 4th (King's Own) Regiment, has had to be postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. There are, I believe, to be grand doings on the occasion, when it does come off; and a ball, to be given by the officers of the regiment, is, I understand, a prominent feature in the programme. Several other balls are on the *tapis*—namely, the Civilians', a Staff, and Royal Artillery Balls. It is also said that Lady Frere intends giving a Fancy-dress Ball before the Race week: and there is a whisper of something on a grand and very elaborate scale coming off, during the season, under the patronage of the Hon. Michael Scott, as soon as the heavy work of the local Parliamentary Session has been disposed of. Then, there will be a Race Ball, and no end of amateur theatricals both here and at Kirkee; to which may be added the weekly sports of the Gymkhana; several rounds of cricket matches; and the periodical meets of the "Poona Hunt." If this does not hold forth a goodly prospect of gaiety for the next two or three months to come, people must be more difficult to please than they used to be. The countenances of all the millinery are looking as smiling as May at the cheerful prospect before them; and many of them are already making hay while the sun shines. As for Ludha Ibrahim, the leading furniture broker, he is even more Oily-Gammonish than ever.

The mania which existed here last year for buying building sites has completely subsided, and many of those who invested largely in this description of stock have had their whiskers well singed. Fabulous prices were then given for ground which now would scarcely fetch a fourth part of the money paid for it. A number of houses are, however, springing up in the Civil Lines; particularly in the direction of the Bund. Amongst these is a queer-looking-upper-roomed affair with a double roof, which bears a very strong resemblance to the old Red Barn at Highgate (not Highbury Barn, mind you). The extraordinary appearance of this remarkable erection is the source of much merriment and many small jokes at the expense of the worthy projector and proprietor, who fills an important office in the Quarter Master General's Department.

Tree planting—or to speak more by the "book," arboriculture—is being carried on with great spirit and prospective benefit to the community, under the direction of Mr. Ovans, the very worthy and popular First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona. Trees of the most umbrageous foliage have been planted in all directions on the road sides in every part of the Civil Lines; and down to the Bund. These, in a few years, will form beautiful leafy avenues: and a "Lover's Walk" is, I hear, in contemplation; which, if carried out according to the original intention of the projector, will endear his memory to successive generations of "young people about to marry." These plantations have been placed under the supervision of Mr. Henry Luxa, who combines with this agreeable office the highly popular duty of Income Tax officer, which he has, for some years past, performed to the entire satisfaction of every one but the tax-payers: a set of wretches who have no conscience and who are never satisfied. Mr. Morgan, the Collector of Poona, has established a nursery of forest trees in the suburbs, in which he takes a great personal interest; —the reason of which is not very apparent.

A strange story has got abroad here, that a large amount of buried treasure has been discovered at the Hill Fort of Singhur. Rumour has it that a very aged Brahmin, of the time of the last Peshwah, Bajee Row, has brought the "find" to the notice of Sir Bartle Frere; and that Captain Shortt, the Superintendent of Police, and a party of his men, have been sent up to Singhur to ascertain what truth there is in the Brahmin's story. It will probably be discovered that the treasure is guarded by a too zealous custodian in the shape of a "gin" or a "genie;" and I candidly confess I do not expect that the gallant Centurion's gold-hunting expedition will turn out very prosperous. The old residents of Poona have a tradition that a former Peshwah, who was either dethroned or abdicated his seat on the musnud, concealed immense treasures in some of the Hill Forts on the Syadra range. It is also still believed by the credulous old Brahmins in all parts of the Deccan, that Sivajee concealed the State treasures in a similar manner on several occasions, to prevent their getting into the hands of his enemies—as well as of his "friends." These stories are, no doubt, mere fables; for it is a remarkable fact that the amount of treasure dug up or found concealed after the overthrow of the Peshwah Bajee Row was very insignificant in amount. No doubt, many private individuals, who were afterwards either killed or died during the troublous times between 1817 and 1819, concealed as much of their worldly goods as they could not carry away with them; but all the valuable treasures of the Sirdars and Chiefs were not so concealed; and the whole of these were restored to their owners by the Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone upon the Peshwah coming in and delivering himself up, with all *his* treasures, to Major General Sir John Malcolm after the decisive battle of Argaum. The expedition in search of the Singhur treasure-trove will, therefore, probably turn out as barren as Mr. Le Soeuf's gold diggings at Beegaum: the gold in that instance proving to be merely iron pyrites.

The new Protestant church in the Civil lines has made very inconsiderable progress in the last twelve months—the foundation alone being as yet completed—and it has become a standing reproach, in the mouths of every one here, to all concerned in the misadventure. Some men of the Sappers and Miners have recently been observed walking about the proposed site of our young "St. Paul's," some of whom seemed to be "taking sights;" but at whom, or what, is still a mystery. Credulous persons of a certain age, who even yet indulge in the belief that this Church will be completed within the present century, imagine that this display of engineering force portends an early commencement of the superstructure: but I would not have them be too sanguine about this. If Government really want this church to be quickly built, they had better make it over to Bishop Steins and the lay members of the Order of Jesus: there will then be a chance, not only of its being completed within a certain time; but of its looking something like a church. If any doubt what I say, let them go and look at that perfect gem of mediæval architecture, the beautiful chapel of St. Francis Xavier; and the Convent of Jesus and Mary, in Camp. These elegant structures ought to make every Government Engineer in the Presidency blush up to the tips of his ears; until he is of the colour of a fresh-boiled lobster. Even the Jews are beating the Episcopalians; for the Sassoon Hospital and Synagogue are getting along like "bricks": and as for the Zoroastrians, they have distanced the children of Israel most completely; the Hon. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's palatial residence near the road leading to Kirkee, (which he has designated "Newbridge Castle,") is already completed. Mr. C. R. Ovans has, I hear, built a very fine bungalow near Ganesh-khind, close to the one built some time ago by Baron Larpent, and not far from the proposed site of the new Government House. There is not, I am told, a bungalow in all Poona to be compared to Mr. Ovans's for beauty of structure and commodiousness. It is built in the pure English style

The Hon. Mr. Frere has arrived from Bombay, and is residing at Wanowree in one of the best bungalows of the old Horse Artillery Lines. Mr. Frere goes here by the name of the "Independent Member"; and is much liked by the old city people. Sir Bartle is pronounced by the elder Brahmins as "too fast" for their ideas; and they have an ugly nickname for him.

Mr. Izon, the newly appointed Assistant Judge of Poona, has assumed charge of his office and disposed of several criminal cases in a very unsatisfactory manner to the parties accused; the whole of whom have been sentenced to rigorous as well as rigorous imprisonment. Report speaks very favourably of Mr. Izon, who has served for some years, I believe, in the Punjab, and in the North-West Provinces.

The Legislative Council will meet, for the first time since October last, on Tuesday next, the 26th instant. The programme, I hear, is very varied, and is expected at each performance to afford immense entertainment to the audience. I will endeavour to [illegible] special Selection all the Varieties.
Mr. Frere and Staff [illegible]
[illegible] unless you are blessed with a more than ordinarily robust constitution. I will not send you the Governor's until after you have got over the others: for fear of accidents.

The Nawab Begum of Bhopal is just now [illegible] on a visit to the Governor, for which great preparations have been made. By His Excellency's orders, she appears to be a great favourite with all the Europeans: but I susp

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. HEYCOCK

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—From the wording of Mr. Bayly's letter which has appeared in your paper of this date, it may, if not contradicted, be understood that the "assertions reported to have been made by me at the late meeting of the Bench of Justices" were truly reported. Whereas I never said that I knew Mr. Bayly in Ireland; what I did say in reply to a question "what were Mr. Bayly's antecedents?" I stated that, "Mr. Bayly was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and upon leaving it he was apprenticed to the Surveyor and Engineer for the city of Dublin." And it was Dr. Birdwood who made the statement that it appeared that Bayly and myself were school-fellows at Trinity College, &c., &c.,—a statement which bore its own contradiction on the face of it, as Mr. Bayly must have been an infant when I was leaving school—the reporter therefore altered it to, "that I was acquainted with Mr. Bayly when he was at Trinity College."

Respecting the further statement said to have been made, that Mr. Bayly's application for the appointment of Surveyor was made through me to the Commissioners, is also untrue. I never applied on his behalf to the Commissioners, or ever said that I had done so.

In reply to the following statement, in Mr. Latham's letter to the Bench, that "without making any remark upon what appears undue haste in apparently nominating these appointments on the 22nd instant, evidently arranged previously," I replied "that no such previous arrangement could have been made, because Mr. Bayly had come to my office for the purpose of remitting his funds home preparatory to his leaving for England; and upon my asking him why he did not apply for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Treacy, he replied that the Commissioners had no situation at their disposal worth his accepting. I replied send in your application and terms and wait the result." This all that I had to do with the appointment.

—Yours, &c.,
EDWIN HEYCOCK.

25th July.

THE LIGHTING OF THE HARBOUR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your daily co-temporary the *Times of India* really appears to consider himself a "wondrous clever fellow"—"up to everything"—as one time lecturing the Bench of Justices, as to how their meetings should be conducted; at another, pointing out how the Harbour is to be lighted up; his abortive adoption being the one—the only plan—to prevent shipwrecks and disasters we have yearly to deplore.

In his issue of Friday last there is a leader on the subject of the wreck of the French ship *Marie Catherine*, savouring strongly of the dogmatism of the pulpit interlarded here and there with nautical expressions, misapplied, however, learnt during a brief sojourn in the cock-pit of a man-of-war.

Before again writing on this subject I would recommend the learned Editor to read the Report of the Royal Commissioners on the Light-houses of Great Britain, &c., or the Report of the committee appointed by the President of the United States of America on the subject of Light-houses on the Coast of America, or any number of the Nautical Magazine on "Light-houses recently established"; and possibly he might be induced to alter his opinion about "Danger Lights," as he is pleased to term them.

The most eminent professional men give it as their opinion that all dangers should be distinctly marked so as to be avoided both by night and day. They are not lighted to lure ships on to them, but to show where the danger lies, to mark out its exact locality: this is the very reverse of a "false principle."

We would not wander far away for an illustration as to the placing lights on dangers being approved of by "Modern Science," lately through the earnest representations of the P. & O. Company four light-houses have been erected in the Red Sea—one on Perim Island at the entrance; one on the Delalus Shoal in the middle of the Sea nearly opposite Cosire (a most dangerous reef); one on the Ashrafi Reefs Straits of Tabul, and one on the Coast about half way between the latter and Suez. Are these Lights erected (the 2nd and 3rd particularly) on the dangers themselves to lure skippers into danger and their vessels to destruction? Let the Editor ask any one of the Comaanders of the P. & O. Company their opinion regarding these lights, and we are sure their reply will be sufficient to cause the learned Editor to cease his nonsensical twaddle about "Danger Lights."

We wonder who feels the most flattered, "Captain Barker, than whom a more anxious and laborious officer does not exist" barring his "barnacles of prejudice," or the members of the little local Board composed of "old salts and land lubbers," by the condescending notice of the Editor of the "would-be Thunderer."

Is there any peculiarity about the lighting up of a grog shop on Snow Hill? Or is this merely a lure to draw our attention to a celebrated place commonly know as the Sally-Port, *well known* to all aspirants for the glories of a Blake, Harris, or Nelson.

Bombay, 25th July. BLUE JACKET.

Dr. MILLAR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Although little acquainted with Dr. Millar and (what knowing whether he has seen the *Indian Military Gazette*, I beg to submit a few remarks thereon. I have never seen it equalled for the evidence it bears of a perfectly premeditated design to give pain. Dr. Millar is accused of not making much of his attainments, of not misrepresenting them, not puffing them, not lying, in fact. Dr. Millar does not, I assume, pretend to vie with the Profession in advertisement for Junior Officers—(many light arts are practised) I do not pretend to vie with him, by way, in the art of showing off "wares to the best advantage." He, I am sure, only wishes for a little work, honestly attainable, to keep his hand in; he cannot descend to the depths which the *Military Gazette* advises him—to lie either in concealing his faults or showing off his talents to the "best advantage."

But in a really actionable paragraph the writer dares to make allusion, approvingly, to that most fatal error and crime ever committed by Government professional men towards a brother officer; one by which he was subjected and most ignominiously to a treatment which, thank God, few of us know anything about. We have reason to know that one of those medical men, at least, is not at all comfortable. Now that he has made money, by shares &c., &c., and ultra-righteousness, he is worth bringing an action against for false imprisonment. I hope Dr. Millar will be persuaded to bring such an action, and not to forgive "lip-psalm-singing Doctors" who blushed not to stab him in the dark and try to ruin him. The Editor of the *Indian Military Gazette* is a man of straw as yet, or, as sure as I am a lawyer, I could pick out three libels from his article. He is also the proposer of "the summary punishment for junior officers." His end is nigh—let him die in peace.

In conclusion let me express my surprise at any one being astonished (vide letters in the *Times of India*) at Dr. Millar's announcement in the papers. Does not every physician, from Sir Charles Clark downwards, announce his arrival or removal? Thus:

"Professor Saw having returned from Baden Baden will resume his practice at Saville Row, No. 400, as usual."—*Morning Post.*

"Dr. Ladybird has removed from 4 Curson St., Mayfair, to 51 Belgrave-place, where he will be ready to receive patients and make engagements on the 7th proximo."

Or, more bluntly: "Sir Diby Daggerknife, Surgeon, has removed from Burlington Street to 116 Saville Row."

Or, in the country: "William Newbroom, M.D., having purchased the practice of Messrs. Oldstager and Safety, general practitioners, will receive out-patients and begin practice from the 4th inst., at Honeysuckle-house."

These examples could be multiplied *ad infinitum*. Nothing but too long an absence from home can excuse the penning of such letters or the admitting them into the columns of a respectable paper. There is crassitude almost in it.

Dr. Millar's example should be followed. It would be a blessing to the communities where the Staff Surgeon can scarcely afford time to attend the poor; and where many a poor man likes to have the opinion of a qualified man (after trying all his acquaintances amongst humbler Doctors) just to clear his conscience that he has done his best for his poor child or wife. The dread of what's to pay drives many Europeans to the native druggist. Dr. Millar deserves a monument almost, I think, as much as any Sink-or-sit Jigger-it-not of them all. I, for one, who have had his advice with great benefit, thank him in the name of the people for his public-spirited announcement. It is benevolent as it is usual and proper. As for his attainments, it is only the other day I heard a Doctor say that he had greatly profited by Dr. Millar's prescription. I don't hesitate to say that the Editor of the *Indian Military Gazette* and sundry Doctors in Bombay or on sick leave are the only persons whom I would not confide with confidence to his care. M.

MR. SANDWITH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I really am sorry to peruse the unjustifiable and uncalled-for flippant comments made on the acting Judge and Session Judge at this station, Mr. W. Sandwith, with respect to the Parsee priest case. From all that has taken place, Mr. Sandwith is not at all to blame; and, as the two presses of Poona appear causelessly to have taken up the gauntlet, I feel it my duty, in justice to Mr. Sandwith, to take up my pen to explain away the statements brought forward by these presses, although I am perfectly sure, that the matter will vanish into smoke. It is not at all true that Mr. Sandwith despatched his chobdar, and that the latter arrested the priest, and brought him as a prisoner before his master. He merely sent him an *unsealed note* with a havildar, not a warrant or summons, as has been unfortunately supposed, requesting him to attend the Court-house for the purpose of administering oaths to a Parsee. On the havildar handing over the above note to him, the priest came with him to a Parsee, who explained him the purport of it *verbatim*. Hereupon, the priest asked the reader "whether he should go or not" when the latter said, that "it is optional with him." After hearing this, he went away, saying he would go. The havildar did not make use of any force to exact his attendance at the Court-house, but merely told him that, if he would or would not come, he should say so at once, because of the postponement of the trial of a case owing to his absence. To show that Mr. Sandwith did not depart from the rules, it is only to be said that a day or two before the trial of the case he had requested the Magistrate in his official capacity, that the priest might be requested to attend the Court through the Superintendent of Fazzars. The priest, however, not attending the Court-house on the day and at the time fixed by Mr. Sandwith for the trial, the latter wrote to him a note as above: and it was after the case was brought to a termination that the Magistrate forwarded on to Mr. Sandwith Captain Hewett's letter, stating that, owing to scruples of *conscience*, he could not attend the Court. (Captain Hewett, it must be observed here, had not enclosed the priest's letter refusing to attend the Court-house in his letter). Had this letter reached Mr. Sandwith, at the proper time, he would surely not have required his attendance; although I can still see that what Captain Hewett stated does not at all convey any idea that his attendance would render his ministerial duties useless. Furthermore, after attending the Court-house, he did not say a word about the "Nown" (as is commonly called), but hesitated to taking off his country shoes. Mr. Sandwith then said, that he had been used to send for priests in Guzerat, and that they administered oaths with bare feet. It is clear from this that Mr. Sandwith acted in accordance with the custom observed in Guzerat, and thus the calumny spread about against him, without his giving any occasion, falls to the ground. It is certainly within the bounds of possibility, that had the priest distinctly informed Mr. Sandwith that he had "Nown" (subject of dispute in part), he would have sent him home back again.

Now, as to the shoe affair. In this, too, Mr. Sandwith is free from vituperative epithet. It is customary among priests in Guzerat to administer oaths in Courts of Justice with bare feet; and this Mr. Sandwith knows well, he having served a good many years in that part of the country. It is argued that his going to, and taking off shoes in, the Court of Adawlut have constituted a serious drawback to his continuing any longer in his sacerdotal duties; but, if this is so, I beg to be informed whether a priest's going into Mahomedan mosques with bare feet for the purpose of playing cards does not defile him!

From the above description, it will be perceived that Mr. Sandwith is not in the wrong; that there is no truth in the statement of the priest that the havildar said to him—"Here is a warrant; if you do not come with me, I will take you by force;" and that he attended the Court of his own accord,—of his own accord, I say, because, after writing to Captain Hewett to the effect that owing to scruples of conscience he could not go to the Court-house, he should not have attended it; but should have merely said in answer to the Judge's note that he had addressed Captain Hewett on the subject. And, in using the metaphor of the Editor of the *Poona Observer* —"and the fancied evil resulting from the measure, whatever it was, incurred," I am of opinion, that the priest should himself abide the consequences of his act, (if, indeed, the fancied evil should have been incurred for he was not at all forced.

In the face of all these unexaggerated circumstances the two presses of Poona are speaking disadvantageously or calumniously of Mr. Sandwith, and, in so speaking, have been led to hope, that the investigation of the matter will lead to his removal from his appointment! There is no doubt that they have perhaps been led astray on the malicious and false information of the priest. Had the circumstances of the case been related to them in their true colours, they would certainly have advised the priest to keep quiet, lest he himself should be disgraced. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is right, that I should write this for the information of the "Bombay Government" (before whom the matter has been, or will be, forwarded by the high priest, who, it is to be inferred, has not been in possession of the real circumstances of the case) in justice to Mr. Sandwith; and I shall feel much obliged by your informing me whether a perusal of the actual circumstances, exaggerated as they went along to the prejudice of Mr. Sandwith, leaves an impression on your mind that these two presses have taken one-sided view of the matter or not.

I may say, in conclusion, that Mr. Sandwith is a man of exalted talents, and, during the short time that he has been here, his justice and benevolence have greatly raised him in the estimation of many. Perhaps this fact alone does away with the gratuitous deductions, drawn from certain arguments by the Editor of the *Poona Observer* to the prejudice of Mr. Sandwith.

Sholapore, 24th July. X. Y. Z.

SPORTING.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Third Grand Meeting to be held at Poona.

First Day, Saturday 27th August 1864.

"The Rifle Association Challenge Cup," (third year's competition) Poona Prize, vide 13th Rule of the Byclaws) to be shot for by members only. 3 shots each at 400 yards kneeling with any description of rifle or ammunition. Entrance Rs. 5.

A Sweepstake Rs. 50 from the fund for "all comers" with rifles of any description, in any position at 400, 600, and 800 yards, 3 shots at each distance. Entrance Rs. 10.

Winner to receive 2/3.
Second to receive 1/3.
Third to save Entrance.

Second Day, Monday, 29th August 1864.

"The Silver Medal" presented by the National Rifle Association to be shot for by members of the Association only. 5 shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with long Enfield Rifles *bona fide* Government pattern, 1853, having minimum pull of trigger of 6 lbs., and carrying the 577 bore Government ammunition, which must be used. The shooting at 200 yards must be from the shoulder, and at 500 and 600 yards in the Hythe position.

Any competitor failing to score 11 points in the aggregate at 200 and 500 yards' ranges shall be excluded from the further competition at 600 yards. Entrance Rs. 10.

The winner of this medal will be entitled to compete for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales prize (value £100) at the Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association in the ensuing year.

Third Day, Thursday, 1st September 1864.

A Cup presented by the Vice-President (Hon'ble M. H. Scott), value Rs. 250. Open to "all comers" with rifle and ammunition of any make or description (vide 8th Rule of the Byclaws). Three shots each at 400 and 500 yards and four shots at 600 yards in any position. Entrance Rs. 10.

The Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes" with Rs. 50 added from the Fund, open to "all comers," to be shot for only with the Government long Enfield, 1853, and Government ammunition (vide General Hay's definition published in the Byclaws), at 200 yds. 3 rounds from the shoulder; at 500 and 600 yards 3 and 4 rounds respectively in the Hythe position. Entrance for non-commissioned officers and marksmen of H. M.'s Regiments Rs. 2, for privates Rs. 1 each, and for all others Rs. 5.

Winner to receive ½ Donation and Entrance.
Second to receive ¼ do.
Third to save his Entrance.

THOS. H. TURNER, Captain, R.A.,
Director Rifle Association of Western India.

July 1864.

DAY DREAMS OF A SCHOOLMASTER.

(From the Scotsman.)

Day Dreams of a Schoolmaster. By D'Arcy W. Thompson. Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.

There are books occasionally springing into existence which like Topsy, are not *made* but *grow*. They are rare—indeed, now-a-days, when not to have made a book is becoming a kind of distinction, it is difficult for them to escape out of the category of manufactures. To that exceptional and anomalous class belongs this little volume, small in bulk and unpretending, like most of the best books, but with more of the *soul* in it, wherein is the life of books—in virtue of which they are something besides paper, ink, and words—than is probably to be found in a good many barrowfulls of recent octavos. The pleasure of finding such a book to review is not unalloyed. For, as with other exceedingly good and enjoyable things—such as sweet music, sweet faces, flowers, waterfalls, particular old port, &c.—one would rather admire and enjoy in silence, or criticise, if at all, only by an emphatic epithet or interjection, just to relieve the feelings. The thing must be done, however, otherwise how are the dear discerning public to know, if they have not made the discovery for themselves, that this verily is a Book, and not a mere paper-and-ink Simulacrum? Be it then known that this really *is* a book, not only worth reading, but worth getting, and keeping, and prizing—a book to be kept to oneself, and not by any means given away to anybody. In the first place, it is what people now so much and properly regard, eminently readable. But to be simply readable is almost nothing. Every clever fellow who now enlightens mankind in periodicals or otherwise aims above all thing at being readable, and succeeds marvellously, especially if he tells you what o'clock it is, and that he has just poked the fire and blown his nose, &c. To get read and forgotten is a common attainment. But to be read and remembered, to be read with gusto, and re-read with satisfaction—to be counted worthy of a place in the select shelves where the men of wit and wisdom, the poets, and philosophers, and humorists, hold their places of honor—that is the prerogative of few; and to that high distinction we pronounce D'Arcy W. Thompson's "Day Dreams" entitled.

This, of course, is a matter of taste. There are very worthy people who don't particularly enjoy Elia's "Essays" or the "Snob Papers;" who have never read Rabelais, and wouldn't care for the old madcap if they did; who see nothing in the "Biglow Papers," or the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," or the "Book-Hunter," or the "*Horæ Subsecivæ*," and to whom Richter and Carlyle and De Quincey are *caviare*. Of such worthy but imperfect intelligences, we cannot of course expect that they should quite appreciate this book. But even they, if possessed of fair common sense, may yet relish the undoubted exhibition of that excellent quality in its pages. For it is a book not only of rare humour, and fancy, and pathos, and scholarship, and philological ingenuity, but also of sound commonsense, directly appealing to the business and bosom" of the practical British citizen. Much in it may be Greek and Hebrew to him, much mere dreaming and nonsense; but the gist of it, the practical lesson (and that may be seen in the first few pages), we are greatly mistaken if he do not freely admit to be admirable. If not, we can only say that he deserves the punishment of those who despise their own and their children's mercies.

Let no one suppose, therefore, that this is a mere dream-book, a book of poetry and humour, and not practical. On the contrary, it is highly practical, and in that view may be considered one of the most valuable and interesting contributions to the cause of education that have appeared for many a day. It is that quality, indeed, that lies at the root of its literary charms. It is the utterance of a man thoroughly in earnest, who speaks, not as so many do, from all sorts of accidental impulses, but because he really has something to say, and something important. His book, therefore, is not a mere talk about other people's thoughts; it is his own thoughts and not that merely, but an embodiment, so far as words can give it, of his personality, of his actual life. Therefore we said advisedly that there is soul and life in this book, and something more than words. There are in it the experience and the aspirations of a man, and that no common man, no common schoolmaster.

Viewed in this light, and not merely as a very clever piece of miscellaneous literature, Mr. Thompson's book may be regarded as a vindication of three things—*first*, of a more sensible and philosophical (Common-sense and true Philosophy being one) method of teaching the Classics than that in traditional use; *second*, of the power of Gentleness and Humanity in teaching, as against Fear and Force, or Character and Gentlemanliness, *vice* the Birch; and, *third*, of the worth and dignity of the schoolmaster's office, as second in sacredness and importance only to that of the minister of religion. These three positions Mr. Thompson enforces and illustrates with a combination of narrative and argument, humour and eloquence, as remarkable as it is delightful. Not always are great classical scholars and teachers the most graceful wielders of their native tongue—seldom, indeed, do they quite forget the cap and gown and the *ex-cathedra* tone. It is a proof of the largeness of Mr. Thompson's calibre that his philological learning, which is not ordinary, sits lightly upon him, and does not for a moment impede the free flow of his thoughts. He is easy without flippancy, and never other than manly and natural. As with all true humorists, his mirth is the Iris shining on a background of sad colours, or as the air-bells glancing from the depths of dark silent pools.

With regard to the first topic, Mr. Thompson believes that the system of teaching the classics commonly pursued in England, and to a limited extent in Scotland, is radically wrong and absurd—the system, to wit, of cramming the youthful mind by a painful processs of memory *plus* birch, with a set of rules and terms of which the meaning is unknown; of spending precious years in parsing, chewing the cud nauseously on morsels of Latin and Greek, and constructing execrable verses in these noble languages—of teaching these two, in short, as if they really were and always had been "dead languages," mere heaps of words invented to puzzle men and worry boys, with no affinity to human life and thought, or to the daily speech of the breathing world, except such as withered roots bear to green leaves. Such ideas as these are not absolutely new, and if propounded by a Scotchman might, in England at least, be attributed partly to ignorance and prejudice. Coming, however, from an English scholar, who in this book as elsewhere has proved his training and scholarship to be of the very highest that England can give, Mr. Thompson's proclamation of the defects of the system is entitled to all the weight derived from perfect knowledge and painful experience. Honourable Members might do worse than take a look into it before the Public Schools Commissioners' Report again comes up for discussion. They will find it pleasanter reading than the blue-book, and not less practical, though it be a book of dreams Mr Thompson has, in fact, anticipated the Commissioners on many points, and their report may be regarded as a strong corroboration of his views.

But we must now introduce him to speak for himself. He has described his admission at the age of seven and a half to the Grammar School of St Edward (for which we may read Christ's Hospital), and thus relates what followed:—

"The day after my entry into this colossal institution a Latin grammar was placed into my hands. It was a little book of its kind: considering the diminutiveness of the new student, a portentously bulky book. It was bulky in consequence of its comprehensiveness. It gave all imaginable rules and all imaginable exceptions. It had providentially stored within it the requisite pearl for whatever casualty might befall us. The syntax rules in the edition presented to me, were, for the first time, rendered mercifully in English; those for gender and quantity remained in the old Latin, and the Latin was communicated in a hideously discordant rhythm. Over a space of years we went systematically through and through that book; page after page, chapter after chapter. It was all unintelligible;—all obscure; but some spots were wrapt in more than ordinary gloom. Our chronic bewilderment was varied from time to time by shooting pains, brought on by some passage or expression unusually indigestible. We read of creatures, happily few in number, that went about in the *Epicene Gender* Were they fish, flesh, or fowl? Would the boat against the stream you hear the water ruckling at the prow, and you feel virtue go out of you at every sweep of the oar, and the boat is almost stationary. But when you row with the current you hear no noise of rippling, you scarcely feel your oar, and the boat is gliding like a swan."

The teaching of classics is, in fact, almost on a par in this respect with that of theology; and the "well-constituted mind" (so well-constituted sometimes as to be impervious to conviction) shrinks from any rash divergence out of the old ways as akin to infidelity and schism. The father who recollects the difficulties he had to struggle with for years before acquiring the capacity of reading a speech of Cicero with moderate comfort, and the pains of body and mind he endured in the process, is apt to suspect the soundness of a method by which it is proposed to communicate the same valuable proficiency to his son in half the time, and with less than half the suffering. The thing, in fact, seems too good to be true. We believe it to be perfectly true, nevertheless; and we hope the time is coming—though we cannot expect it very soon—when the views propounded in this book will be generally recognised and acted on. Meantime, Mr. Thompsons, being a brave man, does not seem to be discouraged at the silent protests of dissatisfied parents and guardians against his too painless and rational mode of communicating the knowledge of Latin and Greek. There are compensations, even for the withrawal of pupils, to a man in earnest, with aims beyond the popular breath and the "*mammon in arca*."

Mr. Thompson sees no reason why the study of Latin should be confined to boys, and not extended, like French, German, or Italian, to girls, there being, as he says, nothing peculiarly *male* in Latin grammar, and the language being an easier one to learn than any of the three above named. To this subject he devotes a chapter, of which the closing passage must be given:—

"Do, reader, disabuse your reasonable mind of unreasonable crotchets. Women have just as keen intelligence as men; less powers, may be, of abstract reasoning; but far finer perceptive and linguistic faculties. They need not be trained to exhaustive scholarship; but refinement of mental culture suits them, perhaps, even more than it does our own sex.

"I imagine that the Lady Jane who read her Phædo when the horn was calling had as pretty a mouse-face as you ever saw in a dream; and I am sure that gentle girl was a better scholar than any lad of seventeen is now in any school of England or Scotland.

"And once upon a time, reader—a long, long while ago—I knew a schoolmaster, and that schoolmaster had a wife; and she was young, and fair, and learned, like that princess-pupil of old Aschan; fair and learned as Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother. And her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low, reader—an excellent thing in woman. And her fingers were quick at needlework and nimble in all a housewife's cunning. And she could draw sweet music from the ivory board, and sweeter, stranger music from the dull life of her school-master-husband. And she was slow of heart to understand mischief, but her feet ran swift to do good. And she was simple with the simplicity of girlhood, and wise with the wisdom that cometh only of the Lord—cometh only to the children of the Kingdom. And her sweet, young life was as a Morning Hymn sung by child-voices to rich organ-music. Time shall throw his dart at Death ere Death has slain such another.

"For she died, reader, a long, long while ago. And I stood once by her grave—her green grave—not far from dear Dunedin. Died, reader, for all the was so fair and young, and learned, and simple, and good. And, I am told it made a great difference to that schoolmaster."

Mr Thompson's personal friends will know to whom the reference is in these most pathetic sentences.

The concluding chapters of the book are devoted to the two last of the three subjects above indicated, and they are such as especially merit the thanks of all schoolmasters and of all boys. Mr Thompson pays a just and beautiful tribute to four of Scotland's best departed teachers—Adam, Carson, Melvin, Carmichael—and her greatest Greek scolar, Veitch. Of the latter he truly says that "in England nothing but a special interposition on Providence could have saved him from the Bench of Bishops; in Scotland, nothing short of personal violence could have pushed him into a Professorial chair."

Mr Thompson is not ashamed of the name of schoolmaster—his *esprit de corps* is of the highest sort; but he knows well that the elevation of the status of teachers depends more on themselves than on any others. Thus nobly does he address his brethren:—

"Let us be loss careful of the mere number of our classes, and more careful of their intellectual culture. Let us care more for what we think of ourselves than what the public think of us. The respect of others follows close upon self-respect. Let us not care to be called of men, *Rabbi, Rabbi*. Let us be content with classes of limited numbers every member of which can keep pace with a properly advancing curriculum, Let us aim at broad and invigorating culture, not a narrow and pedantic one; let us ignore examinations of college or civil service, and aim only at the great and searching examinations of actual life. Let our aims be high and generous, irrespective of the exactions of unreasoning parents, and well-meaning but unqualified intermeddlers; let our means of coercion be dignified in spite of the trials to which our tempers may be exposed. Let us endeavour to make our pupils love their work without fearing us. They may live, God knows, to love *us*. Whether they ever love us or not perhaps matters but little, if we do our work single-heartedly. The *mens conscia recti* is of itself no mean reward. . . . And, O brother schoolmaster, remember evermore the exceeding dignity of our calling. It is not the holiest of all callings, but it runs near and parallel to the holiest. . . . We have usually to deal with fresh and unpolluted natures. A noble calling but a perilous. We are dressers in a moral and meutal vineyard. We are under-shepherds of the Lord's little ones, and our business it is to lead them into green pastures, by the sides of refreshing streams. Let us into our linguistic lessons introduce cunningly and imperceptibly all kinds of amusing stories—stories of the real kings of earth, that have reigned in secret, crownless and unsceptred, leaving the vain show of power to gilded toy-kings and make-believe statesmen; of the angels that have walked the earth in the guise of holy men and holier women; of the Seraph-singers whose music will be echoing for ever; of the Cherubim of power, that with the mighty wind of conviction and enthusiasm have winnowed the air of pestilence and superstition.

"Yes, friend, throw a higher poetry than all this into your linguistic work, the poetry of pure and holy motive. Then, in the coming days, when you are fast asleep under the green grass, they will not speak lightly of you over their fruit and wine, mimicking your accent, and relating dull, insipid boy-pleasantries. Enlightened by the experience of fatherhood, they will see with a clear remembrance your firmness in dealing with their moral faults, your patience in dealing with their intellectual weakness. And, calling to mind the old schoolroom, they will think, 'Ah! it was good for us to be there. For, unknown to us, were made therein three tabernacles—one for us, and one for our schoolmaster, and one for him that is the Friend of all children, and the Master of all schoolmasters.'"

We have left ourselves no space for other extracts, of which we should have desired to give many—indeed, it is difficult to open the book at any place where there is not something worth quoting. Nor have we room to criticise the chapters occupied with some problems in General Grammar, of which we can only say that they contain most original and ingenious speculations. That upon the Present Tense is specially subtle, and the chapter which contains it, like all the rest of the work, is irradiated with a lively humour not usual in the discussion of such abstract themes. Did it contain nothing but the author's delicious invention of the ideal sum of "Nuppence," that alone, apart from its philosophical and philological interest, would make this chapter remarkable and entitle the author to the seat we have already assigned him among the sons of laughter and tears.

We must in like manner content ourselves with saying of Mr Thompson's Homeric Prolusions, that they are such as might be expected from the writer of "Ancient Leaves"—such as probably not ten men in Britain besides himself could produce; and of the "Schoolmaster's Love Letter," which we are sorry we cannot quote, that it is in its own kind perfectly unique.

And now we take leave of Mr Thompson and his book, which we heartily commend to those who love good writing, and good thinking, and value above all other entertainment the discourse of a widely-accomplished, high-minded, reverent, warm-hearted, and genial scholar. Let Edinburgh and her *Schola Nova* congratulate themselves on possessing such a man; and the old *alma mater* of Lamb and Coleridge be proud that once again a son of hers has spoken words which will not perish, while noble thoughts and tender feelings and quaint fancies are held in esteem.

A PARISIAN WORKSHOP.

(From the Children of Lutetia. By Blanchard Jerrold.)

I was directed to the great workshops of the famous firm of Barbedienne, in order that I might see the manner in which the firm produce the incomparable works that have placed them in the proud position they occupy as the decorators of the chambers of kings and emperors. The interminable series of workshops were freely thrown open to me. I may say of them generally, that they are well lighted, well ventilated, and not overcrowded. They are not regular ranges of buildings built on a preconceived general plan. Some eleven years ago an intelligent and courageous workman pitched his workshop on this site, and began his modest artwork in metal, with the help of one workman and an apprentice. That workman is now the director and sole controller of a hive of 350 men. As he walks about the long ranges of workshops he must be a daily example to the men who are casting, or modelling, or chasing at their benches. There is a radical difference between a great workshop like this, and the small *ateliers* of M. Renouvin. In the small *ateliers* the men are freer. They come and go, sing, and receive their friends. In the great workshop the workmen come and go to the sound of a great bell. They have regularly appointed hours for meals, and must return when the bell rings them back; or be shut out. In a great establishment like this such order is indispensable for the proper progress of the important works in hand. It is also undoubtedly advantageous for the workmen. It gives them regular habits, so that they earn more money than they would if left to their own wayward will. Again, they are not at the mercy of "sweaters." They are associated on equal terms with a great number of their fellow-workmen. They belong to the Factory Mutual Benefit Society, which provides for them in sickness. The director of M. Barbedienne's workshop came forward, and himself volunteered to conduct me through his domain. He will permit me to remark this of him, that he who eleven years ago was only an *ouvrier* with a man and an apprentice, and who had watched this vast establishment grow over his head, showed himself true to his origin. He was habited, like any of the 350 men under him, in the blouse of labour. In the courtyard huge blocks of marble were lying, and in a corner workmen were sawing blocks into small-squares. These were the rough materials for splendid clock pedestals. On the right of the yard was the foundry—a broad, solid place, with a high glazed roof. The interior had a strikingly picturesque appearance as I entered it. At long, low stone tables, stretching across the building, like sittings across a chapel, dozens of men were at work preparing moulds for bronze castings. The sections and broken parts of moulds lying about, and the dozens of men labouring at the thousand details that go to make a good cast; the mounds of black and yellow sand heaped against the wall; and at the end, the furnaces spitting livid flames through their chinks, with men carrying white hot jars full of metal as liquid as water in every direction; made a picture that would have gladdened many an artist's eye. It requires a long training before a man is able to make a perfect mould out of the Fontenay sand that lies against the walls. Weeks and months are spent in the perfection of one of these sand moulds. After all this time and labour spent, the mould can be used only once; and when the liquid metal is poured into it, if it have the least defect, all the labour and time are lost; the mould must be broken to pieces. The workman who explained to me all the mysteries of this foundry, was one of those intelligent and thoughtful artizans who are an honour to their class. He was at work on a small piece of metal the ornamentation of which required mathematical precision in the flow of its lines. It was to be a most complicated piece of rich enamel work. At his side, in a little bag, was some of the rich dark Fontenay sand, and ever and anon, as he made some infinitesimal addition to his work, he tested its accuracy by taking an impression of it with a pinch of the sand. He accompanied me round the foundry, and showed me what the various workmen were about. Before them lay the section of a mould for a cast of the Three Graces; a most complicated piece of workmanship, with a number of tortuous channels pierced in various parts of it, through which the metal was to be poured. He explained where the cast must be sundered—where the lines or angles were complicated, in order to make the metal reach every little crevice. At a table near where the Three Graces were lying a man was painting a mould with a light cinder-wash, in order to preserve its sharpness and delicacy. Hard by a man was mixing in just proportions the new yellow Fontenay sand with the black, the black being that which had already served. He said—"We mix the new sand with the old. The sand is too precious to be used only once, and we find, indeed, that the mixture of the old with the new is a good combination. The sand is to be found only at Fontenay aux Roses. To it we attribute much of the excellence of our French castings. Other sands have too much silex in them, and this has exactly the proportion necessary for our work." We then turned to the furnaces, where the metal was boiling, bright and dazzling as the sun, in porous jars. Every now and then a long bright-red jar was drawn out of the furnace by a powerful pair of forceps, the metal in it having been weighed to a nicety, so as to fill exactly the mould for which it was destined. When the mould was rather a large one, a powerful fellow wielded the forceps, and, lifting the great jar of liquid metal, poured it out so dexterously that not a drop was spilt. And then, through the little apertures left in the sand, the gas escaped in flames of exquisite colour. My guide accompanied all the processes of casting with a running commentary, and showed how completely he had mastered the science of his business. I found afterwards that he was a workman so conspicuous among his fellows, that they had elected him to be a *prud'homme*, or judge between master and man. From the foundry I proceeded, under the escort of the director, to the various workshops. They were in a long high building, each floor being devoted to a distinct branch of bronze manufacture or of enamelling. In one shop, some fifty men were engaged mounting and perfecting the various parts of statues, clock-cases, or vases; or polishing or putting together the branches of candelabra. In the mounting shop were spread many stacks of large bronze casting of a highly ornamental description; and at the end of the shop a man was working up the rich wreaths that ornamented the capital of a great bronze column. "As you are an Englishman," said the director, "you ought to know something about this great work we have in hand. This capital is part of the tomb of the late Prince Consort, at Frogmore. We have at present many men there at work upon it. It will be a most spendid and costly affair. The designs for all this work in bronze have been made by our own artist in our *atelier* on the Boulevards. It is a description of work that could not be performed with this finish and elegance in England. There is a peculiar excellence about French bronze castings which has never been reached by any other nation." This national work, which has been given to M. Barbedienne, he regards as one of the rewards he has obtained for the sacrifices he made in order to show the high degree of excellence in which Paris workers in bronze have reached. In his show-rooms, under the workshops, are all the great chandeliers he exhibited in Captain Fowke's Palace. He did not find a customer for one of them in England, although they are rare examples of fine taste and of artistic finish in the execution. In the mounting-room were other costly works in progress. There were two colossal Sevres vases, which the Emperor had sent to receive highly-ornamented bronze stands. There were flower-boxes, exquisitely enamelled; Algerianonyx cups, receiving feet and handles of great price. There were candelabra and other articles, imitated from the Chinese, for the Palace of Fontainebleau. In the workshops above, the men were chasing and working up the rough casts; and on the third floor, were the rooms in which all the delicate processes of enamelling on glass and on metal, were going forward. At one table, a man holding a globe before him with one hand, was painting a design, as delicate as the richest lace upon it, with a white paint that was presently to be burnt into, and incorporated with, the glass—by the heat of the furnace at hand. There were women clearing the edges of enamels after their first subjection to the fire. The enamelling on metal, for which Barbedienne's house is celebrated, is a most wearying process; demanding both great skill and much patience. In the enamelling shops, by the side of Barbedienne's enamels, were some specimens by the Chinese. Nothing could surpass the beauty of the latter. The workmanship was perfect; but the Chinese process is three or four times as expensive as that of the French. The French cut the patterns into the metal; whereas the Chinese fasten the paper-pattern on the flat metal surface—just as in the production of cheap carved furniture the design is glued to the panel, instead of being cut out of it. In the second room a number of men were seated at the table—in shape like a lady's silk-winder—with rows of pots filled with bright, thick colour ranged round them. They were filling in the patterns carved in the metal. Some were panels for jewel-cases; others were crosses. Enamelled crosses appear to be made by thousands at M. Barbedienne's. They were lying in baskets against the wall in the warehouse. In a third room was a great furnace, before which a man, as well dressed as a banker's clerk, was standing, holding a flat shovel with a very long handle. With this he very daintily deposited jars, with enamel in them, in the white heat of the furnace. This is the perilous part of the enamelling process. By a slip of the hand he may destroy the work of many days. In the chasing shop we passed a workman who had a small vase before him, which he was preparing for the enameller. He had already spent forty days on it. It was impossible not to admire the patient industry of this artist, who could only reach his result after so many hours of fatiguing attention. The labour of the man near him, who was finishing up a cast of Clessinger's Fawn, seemed positive play by comparison. In the basement of the building was a cool and very roomy cellar. This was the marble-cutting shop, where marbles of various kinds were being wrought into ornamental shapes, to be adjusted with the bronze fittings upstairs. One man had a block of Algerian-onyx on which he was turning into a cup. This onyx has come much in vogue of late. The supply of it is a monopoly enjoyed by one little company. To show how the value of it has increased with the demand, I may state that, whereas it cost only £32 the cubic metre when first used for ornamental purposes, it now fetches more than £160 the cubic metre. In this marble workshop, as in the shop where the metal-turners are at work, the lathes are set in motion by hand-wheels, or by the feet. One old man, who was working a gigantic wheel that turned an immense model for a porphyry column, looked very sorrowful and out of place at this monotonous brute labour, that could bring him, probably, only the lowest scale of wages. I was glad to hear that all these lathes are shortly to be worked by steam. Perhaps the most interesting department of the works is that where statues and busts, and, indeed, all kinds of ornamental works, are produced by Collas's happy adaptation of the principle of the lever. By this lever exact reductions can be made, the degree of reduction being regulated by the fulcrum of the lever. In this shop stood an imm

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHELE E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
JAMES BRUCE PRESCHOFT HEMARHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—
Six months' sight..... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Four do. ..... 2s. do.
Three do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Two do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
One do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 3 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited.), Bombay,"*

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
FEERROOZ CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. do.
3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... 6 "
Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities and discounts Government and approved Private Bills of Exchange.

COMMISSION.
On purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank Shares, ½ per cent.
On Interest or other Securities received for safe custody, ½ per cent.
On Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Applications and Hoondees should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Further information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ms' sight at above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
To be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 18th July 1864. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 13th June 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1855.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Contiaent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
" On Demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... .....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,220,565 (£371,702.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....1s. 11½d. "
Sight.....1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts. "
3 Do. Do..... " 2-51 " "
Sight..... " 2-45 " "

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India.*—NO. XIX. OF 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GIBBS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" " 4 do. 2s. do. do.
" " 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" " 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 1 do. 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand 1s. 11½d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight, (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
4 Do. ..... at 2s. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11½d. "

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 22nd June 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RS. 1,20,00,000.
Board of Directors.

RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.—*Chairman.*	
ANDREW GRANT, Esq.	SAMUEL L. ACLAND, Esq.
A. F. WALLACE, Esq.	COWASJEE JEHANGEER, Esq.
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq.	E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

THE Association advances money on the Deposit of Title Deeds of approved freehold or leasehold property in India, with or without regular mortgage.

Negociates Loans on Mortgage for long or short periods. Makes advances on Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

Effects the purchase and sale of Shares, Stocks, &c.

Receives money on deposit for brief or extended periods, on terms to be agreed upon.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.
Incorporated with unlimited liability under Act No. XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs 250 each, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq.—*Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHUREUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The current rates on London are :—
6 months' sight..... at 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
4 " ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
3 " ..... 2s. 0½d. "
2 " ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
1 " ..... 2s. "
On Demand..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland... 1s. 11½d.
The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.....3 per cent.
" " 6 " .....5 " "
" " 12 " .....7 " "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 nor above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of 1 per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.
For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. Valeruna, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long-cloths, Dhoties, Lappetts, Cimtz, &c.

80 Cases Oilmanastores comprising Tart Fruits, Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, Mustard, Jams and Jellies, Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c., &c.

51 Kegs Iron Rose Nails.
800 Dozens Soap.
50 Boxes of Cyder.
100 Pieces coloured Flannel.
24 " Woollen Cloth.
2 cases Toys.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 26th July 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF OLD IRON, BRASS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Hydraulic Press Company's Screws, Fort, a quantity of old Iron, Brass, &c. and 2 Iron Boilers lying at the Colaba Screws.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND ON THE SEA SIDE AT CUMBALLA.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, two lots of valuable building ground on the Sea Side, situate at Cumballa, each lot containing 8,000 square yards or thereabouts, between the properties of the late Mr. Sorabjee Watcha Gandy and Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner.

The owner has received several private offers but he thinks it advisable to sell the ground by public competition, and believes that the cost of making the ground to the level of the road will not be more than 3 annas for a square yard, he now builds a bungalow between these two lots.

P. S.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. strongly recommend to the European and Native gentlemen to purchase the above two lots of very valuable building ground and not to lose this rare opportunity. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 26th July 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF AN INVOICE OF HANDSOME NEW PLATED CHANDELIERS, ARGAND AND WALL LAMPS, RICHLY CARVED BLACK-WOOD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE &c., AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S MILL, TARDEO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 26th instant, (and if necessary following days), Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the Hall of Manockjee Petit's Mill, Tardeo, an Invoice of Handsome Plated 8 and 6 lights new Chandeliers with Crystal cut Glass Drops and Plain Tulip Shades, Plated Hanging 5, 6, 8, and 4 lights Argand Chandeliers with Moons, Bottoms and Drops, Pairs of Single Argand Lamps, Wall Argand Lamps, Plated 1, 2, and 3 light Lanterns with Drops, Bronze Table Argand and Solar Wall Lamps, several Gross Cotton Wicks &c., handsome cut Hollow-Stem Glassware for 12 persons, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, an Elegant Plated Epergne with Rich Glass Dish; Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Salvers, Tea and Butter Pots, Single, Treble and Chamber Candlesticks, Pairs of Oval Hotwater Curry Dishes, a Box of best Fruit Knives with Mother O'Pearl Handles, for 18 persons, Sets of Mappin's Cutlery, a Set of "Thread Pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12; and the furniture all Carved Blackwood, such as Conversation, Sofa, and Cleopatra Couches, Richly Carved Dining, Pier, and Round Tables with and without Marble Slabs, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Whatnoos, Work Boards, Screens, Drawing-Room, Piedies, Easy and American Chairs, Sofa, Card and Writing Tables, Flower and Hat Stands, Engravings in Maple and in Gilt Frames, large and small Pier Glasses in Gilt Stands, 10 and 18 in. Waiters, a 50 inch Tea Tray, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Dishes, and Coolers, Coffee Urns, Claret Jugs, Kettles and Stands, sets of "King" "Thread" and "Lily" Pattern Spoons, and Forks in Mahogany cases, set of Handsome Plated Dessert Knives and Forks in ditto, Fish Carvers, 3 Double Barrelled Rifles, in cases by "T. Murcott," Saloon and other Pistols in ditto, sets of Japanned Hip and Travelling Baths, Stable Buckets, Lapland Rugs, Pieces of Rich Magenta Worsted Damask and Furniture Chintz, Mahogany cases of Drawing Instruments, assorted Wool Carriage Rugs, India Rubber Air Beds and Pillows with Bellows, Table Cutlery, a small consignment of superior Sherry, Port, choice Brandy, Eau de Cologne, Lavender, and Toilet Vinegar, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

On the first day of the Sale.
An English-built self-driving Phaeton.
An Assampton Carriage.
A Barouche. "
An Elcho Sociable.
A Minibus.
An Elegant Miniature Brougham.
A Park Phaeton.
Several sets of single and double Harness, Bridles &c. &c.
Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view from Sunday the 14th August next.

ON MONDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Tank Bunder at 2 P. M., a quantity of Old Masts, Yards, Spars &c.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just Landed.
A new light Landau Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.
A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Two Silver Watches by "Jones."
One Gold Hunting Watch by "James McCabe."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF FLOUR, LINSEED &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Terminus, a quantity of Linseed, Flour, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS, SHIP OWNERS AND OTHERS.

An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Storekeeper's Office in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay :—

On MONDAY next, the 1st, WEDNESDAY the 3rd, and on FRIDAY the 5th of August next, at 2 P.M. on each day, (and if necessary in the following week on MONDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 8th and 10th of August next, at 2 P. M. on each day) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Marine Storekeeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprising Copper Angle varying from 2 to 4 inches, Iron ditto from 1 to 2 in., ditto T., 4 and 2½ in., Iron Anchors for Wooden Stocks with rings from 5 to 45 cwts. each, ditto. ditto. with Shackles from 16 to 55 cwts. each, Anchors, Iron-fastened Wooden Stocks with Shackles from 7 to 18 cwt. each, Cast Iron Furnace Bars, Iron Bolts and Nuts from 1½ by ½ to ½ by ¾ in., Brass Rag Bolts from 4½ to 14 in., Copper Long ditto from ½ to 3 in, Yellow and Blue Light Bantin, Brass Castang, Iron Cable Chains from ½ to 2½ in., and from 90 to 212 fathoms, Chain Rigging from ½ to 1 in., and from 50 to 150 fathoms, Half-round, Round and Square Iron from ½ to 3 in., Flat Iron from ¾ by ½ to 6 by 4 in., Old Iron, ditto Cable Chains, Iron Deck Nails 7 in., ditto Spike ditto from 5 to 12 in., Copper, Boat, Deck, and Sheathing Nails, from ½ to 7 in., Brass and Copper Plates from ¼ to ¾ in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. by 1 in., to 18 ft. by 7 ft. by 3-16th in., Europe White Paint, Copper Bent, and other Pipes, from 1½ to 4½ in., Iron and Lead Pipes from ½ to 3 in., Iron Rivets from ¾ by ½ to 1½ by ¾ in., Iron Rivets snap-headed from ¼ by ½ to 1 by ¾, Coils of Europe Breeching, Hawser laid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from ½ to 12 in., Europe Tapered Rope of sizes, White Europe, and Messenger Coir Rope from 2½ to 10 in., 12 Screw Jacks, Iron Shackles for Anchors, Chain Cables and Moorings, Europe Bushed Sheaves, Malleable Iron ditto, Brass Sheets 1-32 to 1-16th in., Round, Square, Octagon Cast Steel from ¼ to 2½ in., Flat Cast Steel from ½ by ½ to 2 by ½ in., Flat Blister Steel from 2 by ½, 3 by ½ in., Cabin Stones, Iron Chain Cable, Swivels of sizes, Europe Iron Tacks of sizes, Iron Common, Galvanized, and Welded Thimbles of sizes, Block Tin, Brass Washers, ⅜ to 2 in., Iron Washers of sizes, 6 Downton's Patent Water Closets, 40 cwt. Zinc, 6 Artificial Horizons, 181 Books of various descriptions, 8 Marine Barometers, 4 Barometers with Glass Tubes, Ship's Prismatic, Azimuth and Stand Compasses, Measuring Chains, Camera Obscura, Hygrometer, Gauld's Patent Brass Levels, Sextants, Sympicesometer, Theodolite and Stand, old Copper, &c., &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LARGE AND AIRY UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW AND LANDED PROPERTY IN THE ZILLA OF TANNA, THE PREMISES COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

On MONDAY, the 15th of August next, precisely at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction (under instructions from the owners) in the Zilla of Tanna :—

All that most eligible, airy and valuable piece or spot of land or ground, admeasuring in all 22,839 square yards, be the same more or less as per plan, together with an extensive and commodious upper storied pucka built Bungalow built of chunam, bricks and stones, and the wood work is of the best well seasoned teak, having a strong and substantial double tiled roof, together with its out-houses, godowns, cookroom, servants' quarters, large garden ground and compound, and every thing appertaining thereto, assessed under No. 23 in the Tanna Municipality, and situated in Jamsetjee Manockjee Set's Street, formerly called Ootun Sair. The premises has always been considered as being one of the most healthy and airy ones in all seasons, and commands most excellent views and sceneries of Tanna, and its Collectorate, Rivers, and Lakes, and stands on one of the finest spots of land in its neighbourhood. The ground is so excellent that it requires no manuring, and is planted with many rare mangoe trees, about 160 in number, besides pear, pumelo, date, and brab trees, excellent grazing grass, having likewise two large wells of inexhaustible fresh water; also two other pieces of vacant ground immediately opposite the said premises, on one of which is erected a large pucka built tiled stable and coach house capable of containing several carriages and horses, and the other two pieces of ground measuring 1,491 square yards, be the same more or less, in all 24,333 square yards. The Bungalow is at present rented at Rs. 60 per month, but much more rent can be obtained by any future landlord, from the well-known rise in house rent. Besides the above rent, the mallee's wages is paid by the residing tenants.

The garden produces Rs. 600 annually, but the income would be double if not more in three years, as the produce from the mango trees alone yielded this year to the contractor to whom they were sold about Rs. 700.

This is an excellent opportunity for wealthy Native gentlemen and others who are desirous of having an upcountry pleasure house within such an easy distance of Bombay, as not in the least to interfere with their daily avocation in this City, and therefore should not lose the opportunity of securing such a favorable bargain.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, where the plans of the ground and building can be seen.

AN UNRESERVED PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE ... MANUFACTURERS OF HANDSOME ENGLISH ... GANY AND WALNUT WOOD ... NITURE, GENUINE "TUCKER'S" FIRST CLASS ARGAND CHANDELIERS AND LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VERY RICH VELVET PILE CARPETS, FIRST-RATE MUSICAL BOXES, ELEGANTLY DESIGNED BRONZE GARDEN FURNITURE, VALUABLE CARRIAGES, SUPERIOR HARNESS, CHOICE WINES, &c. &c., AT LOCKESLEY HALL, BYCULLA.

ON MONDAY the 22nd, TUESDAY the 23rd, WEDNESDAY the 24th, THURSDAY the 25th and FRIDA